MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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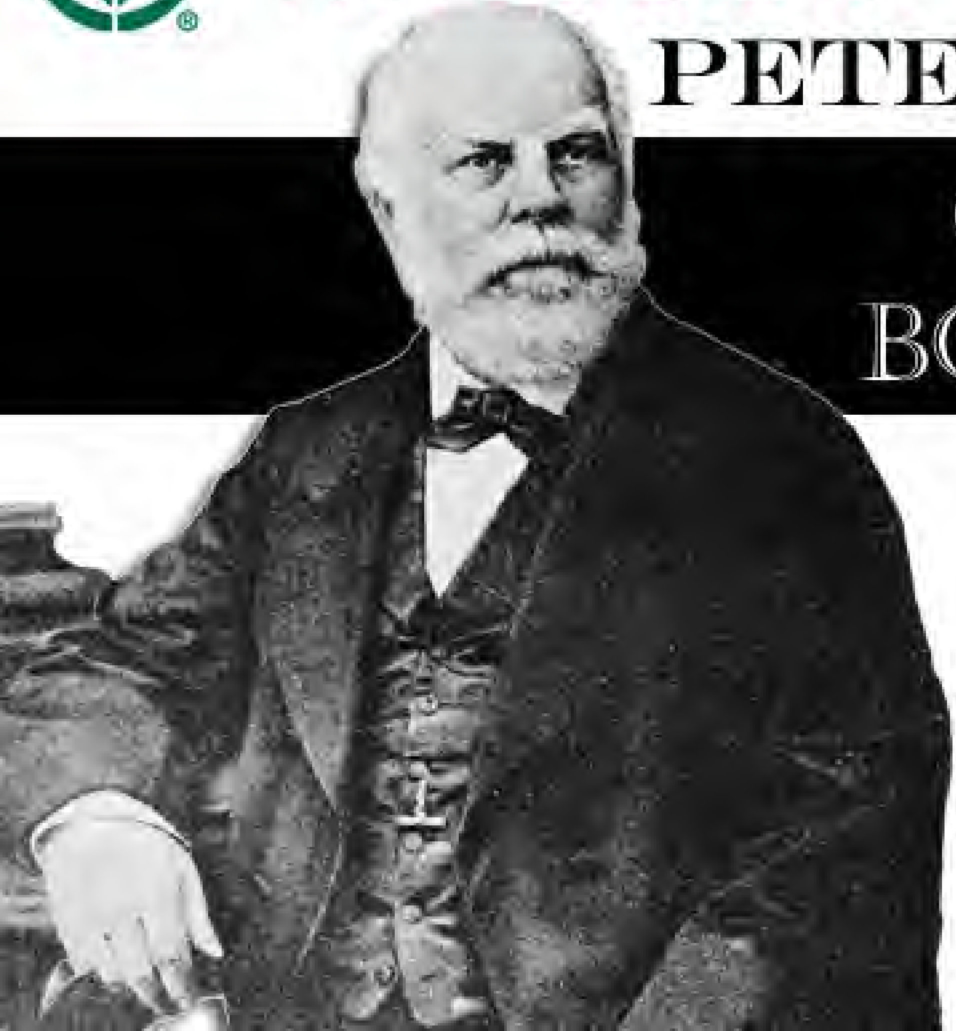

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Statistical Consideration of some of the Census returns of 1850

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut
Ny
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Delaware
Maryland
Ohio

One Immigrant is found among the following number of white population in

	free states:		Slave states:
3	Wisconsin	4	Louisiana
5	New York		
5	California		
6	Massachusetts		
6	Rhodisland		
7	New Jersey		
7	Pennsylvania		
7	Michigan		
8	Illinois	8	Missouri
		8	Maryland
		8	Dist. Columbia
9	Ohio	9	Texas
9	Iowa		
10	New Hampshire		
10	Connecticut		
12	Territories	14	Delaware
17	Indiana	17	Florida
19	Maine		
23	Vermont	25	Kentucky
		31	S. Carolina
		40	Virginia
		55	Alabama
		62	Mississippi
		86	Georgia
		100	Arkansas
		132	Tennessee
		220	North Carolina

Percentage of the Classes of Population

1850

		white			coloured		
		native	immigr.	total	free	Slave	total
New England States	Me	94.4	5.4	99.8	0.2	—	0.2
	NH	89.6	10.3	99.9	0.1	—	0.1
	Vt	95.5	4.3	99.8	0.2	—	0.2
	Ms	82.9	16.2	99.1	0.9	—	0.9
	RI	82.0	15.6	97.6	2.4	—	2.4
	Ct	87.9	10.1	98.0	2.0	—	2.0
		88.2	11.0	99.2	0.8	—	0.8
	NY						
	NJ						
	Pa						
	Del						
	Md						
	DC						
	O						
	Ia						
	Il						
	Mn						
	Wi						
	Iw						
	Mi						
	Va						
	NC						
	Te						
	Ky						
	Mo						
	Ar						
	Tex						

	white			coloured		
	native	immigr.	total	free	slave	Total
SC						
Ga						
Fla						
Al						
Mi						
La						
Cal						
Or						
Utah						
N Mx						
Grand Total	74.9	9.5	84.4	1.8	13.8	15.6
in whole number	75	10	85	2	13	15

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{75 \quad 10}_{85} \quad 85 \quad \underbrace{2 \quad 13}_{15}}_{100}$$

Classes of Population in U.S. 1850.

		white population			coloured population			Total
		native	immigrants	total white	free	slave	total coloured	
New England States	Maine	550.407	31.456	581.263	1.325	—	1.325	583.188
	NewHampshire	284.658	32.831	317.489	475	—	475	317.964
	Vermont	299.840	13.571	313.411	709	—	709	314.120
	Massachusets	824.795	160.909	985.704	8.795	—	8.795	994.499
	Rhodeisland	120.889	23.111	144.000	3.544	—	3.544	147.544
	Connecticut	325.843	37.462	363.305	7.486	—	7.486	370.791
		2.406.432	299.340	2.705.772	22.334	—	22.334	2.728.106
Middle States	New York							
	New Jersey							
	Pennsylvania							
	Delaware							
	Maryland							
	Distr Columbia							
	Ohio							
Northwestern States	Indiana							
	Illinois							
	Michigan							
	Wisconsin							
	Ioway							
	Minesota							
Central Slave States	Virginia							
	North Carolina							
	Tennessee							
	Kentucky							
	Missouri							
	Arkansas							
	~~Texas~~							
	Texas							
	~~California~~							
	~~California~~							

14277

					free	slave	total coloured	total
Coast Planting States	South Carolina							
	Georgia							
	Florida							
	Alabama							
	Mississippi							
	Louisiana							
Western Territories & State	New Mexico							
	Oregon							
	Utah							
	California							
Grand Total		17.419.910	2.210.828	19.630.738	428.661	3.204.489	3.633.140	23.263.488

1 immigrant to so many white people in each state:

1 in 3 whites in	Wisconsin
4	Louisiana
5	California & New York
6	Massachusetts, Rhode island
7	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan
8	Maryland, Distr Columb, Illinois, Missouri
9	Texas, Ohio, Iowa
10	New Hampshire, Connecticut
12	Territories
14	Delaware
17	Indiana & Florida
19	Maine
2~~3~~	~~Kentucky~~ Vermont
25	Kentucky
31	S. Carolina
40	Virginia
53	Alabama
62	Mississippi
86	Georgia
100	Arkansas
132	Tennessee
220	North Carolina

Sclavenstaaten die über 1 auf 10 fremd haben:
Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Distr Colum & Texas

freie Staaten die weniger als 1 auf 10 fremd haben
Vermont Maine, Indiana, Territories

14378

Chemisetts, Collars of Swiss, and Jaconets, of Mosquetaire, Osb and Scollop shape; Capes, Under Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Swiss and Jaconet Flouncings, Infants' Caps, Waists, and Robes, together with a large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet Needle Work, Edgings and Insertings.

SHAWLS.—Super Canton Crape, embroidered and plain; printed Cashmere Shawls for Fall; elegant all wool broche square and long Shawls.

MEN AND BOY'S WEAR.

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Drap D'Ete, Pelisse Cloths and Flannels, of all colors, for ladies' cloaks and sacques, with Gimps, Velvet and Galloon Trimmings, of all colors, in a large variety to match.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to-wit: Table Linens, Towelings, Sheeting and Pillow Linen, Shirting and Bosom Linen of Richardson, Young & Barklie's manufacture; Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Furniture Chintz, Curtain Muslins and Damask.

Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses Merino Under Shirts and Vests, Gloves, Laces, Mitts, Wash Blond, Hosiery, Bonnet and Taffeta Ribbons, &c.

In fine, my stock is complete in every other particular, in all its detail as is usually found in a Dry Goods stock of the first class, and I guarantee the prices as low as the same goods can be purchased at retail in the Eastern cities.

WILLIAM ADRIANCE,
50 MARKET STREET.

Sept. 25, 1853.

CHARLES & HAMMOND, Printers, 81 Main Street.

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MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Maine

Population

	foreign born?	white total!	Proport of 1 forgn in white
Main	31.456	581.863	19
New Hamp.	32.831	317.489	10
Vermont	13.571	313.411	23
Massachust	160.909	985 704	6
Rhode isle	23.111	144.000	6
Connect.	37.462	363.305	10
N York	651.801	3.049.457	5
N Jersey	58.374	466.240	7
Pa	294.371	2.258.463	7
Del	5.211	71.289	14
Maryl.	53.288	418.590	8
D.C.	4.977	38.027	8
Virg.	22.894	895.304	40
N C	2.524	553.295	220
S C	8.662	274.623	31
Georgi	5.907	521.438	86
Florid	2.787	47.167	17
Alab	7.728	426.507	55
Miss	4.598	295 758	62
Louis	66.413	255.416	4
Tex	16.774	154.100	9
Ark	1.628	162.068	100
Ten	5.740	756.893	132
Kentuck	29.189	761.688	25
Ohio	218.512	1.956.108	9
Michig	54.852	395.097	7
Indian	54.427	977.628	17
Illin	110.593	846.104	8
Missouri	83.474	592.077	8
Iowa	21.222	191.879	9
Wisconsin	106.695	304.565	3
Californ	32.359	163.200	5
Territory	7.260	91.985	12
total	2.210828	19.630.738.	9

1972 = 100 : x

112

2210828 / 1963

12478 / 1963

1963 / 738

1. New England
2 middle
3 Coast planting
4 Central slave
5 Northwest

2227

147

Werthester Herr Doctor!

Meine Frau läßt Sie bitten daß heute morgen hinunterzukommen um ihr Verhaltungsmaßregeln wegen Ausgang zu geben, derselbe hat keine gute Nacht gehabt, jedoch gar keine Schmerzen und immer an dem Hals beengt.

Hochachtend
Robert Barth

221
2226
221
1760
1105
10.5

221
2006
1939
1700
9.8

221
1962
1768
1950
89
69

ABSTRACT OF THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

(THIRD EDITION.)

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
December 1, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report that full and complete returns of the Seventh Census have been received from all the States of the Union on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and from the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon. A portion of the California returns were destroyed by the conflagration at San Francisco—an accident which rendered it necessary for the census agent to prepare new copies from the originals, which are expected here daily. The other returns have been received.

On the 30th September, there were employed in this office ninety-one clerks, two messengers, two watchmen, and two laborers. In the month of November it was found necessary, in order to prepare certain information in time for the meeting of Congress, to make a large temporary addition to the clerical force of the office, and the number was increased to one hundred and forty-eight, who have performed extra duty.

The frequent demands made by State officers and private individuals for statistical information, has much increased our labors. All such calls have been promptly responded to, when compliance therewith would not interfere too much with the progress of business.

The schedules used in taking the Seventh Census of the United States were arranged on principles different from any heretofore used for that purpose. The plan adopted for their construction, while adding immensely to the labor of the office, presents on the face of the schedule, much more information in the same space, and a better combination of facts relating to persons and things, than has heretofore been attained, while it is perfectly simple, without complication, but little liable to error, furnishing easy means of detecting and correcting most of the errors which occur. These blanks were prepared under the direction of the Census Board, and were furnished in timely season. They proved to be well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed. Among the great number transmitted through the mails, from every portion of our territory, not one schedule was received at the office in a mutilated condition, or in any way injured.

The expenses of the Census Office have been as follows, viz:

For printing and stationery, including the amount reported at the first and second sessions of the last Congress, and by the Census Board	$33,153 71
For amount paid United States marshals	34,001 25
For amount paid to assistant marshals	891,245 18
For amount paid for clerk hire and contingent expenses of the office	105,929 66
The aggregate amount appropriated for taking the Seventh Census was	1,267,500 00
The balance on hand this first day of December, 1851	203,170 00
The balance due to marshals and assistant marshals of United States	130,201 00
To pay our contingent expenses, including clerk hire, office rent, fuel, stationery, etc., to the 30th day of June, 1853, there will be required an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars	150,000 00

The cost of printing the compilation of the Seventh Census forms no portion of this estimate—that must be determined by the plan adopted by Congress for the execution of the work.

In the few cases where payment has not been made to marshals and their assistants in full, their accounts have been delayed, either on account of negligence in making a proper or timely return of their work, or to admit of some further consideration, in cases where the question of amount is, under the act of Congress, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the data still too imperfect to enable him to decide the matter, without, perhaps, doing injustice to the parties themselves or the Government.

To such marshals as the act of Congress authorizes the payment of "a reasonable amount for clerk hire, provided the charges under the act for taking the census do not reach $500," the principle has been adopted, to pay in no case a larger amount than that which, added to the other charges of the marshal, will make his gross receipt equal to that sum. This construction of the act of Congress is believed to be in accordance with its intention.

The compensation of some of the assistant marshals, particularly in remote regions of the United States and Territories, which are not included within the provisions of the supplementary act of August 30, 1850, is entirely inadequate to the amount of duty performed. It is my opinion that additional compensation is equally due to some of the marshals.

To the marshals and assistants, with but a few exceptions, too much credit cannot be accorded for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties prescribed by the law, and for the readiness with which they have responded to calls for information on a variety of subjects, some of which were not embraced in the schedules. To them is due the credit of returns being made and rendered from this widely-extended country, in time to admit of placing the aggregate enumeration of population before the Congress succeeding that which enacted the law, and on the first day of its session. The zeal and industry of many of these officers have contributed to furnish materials, rich and various, illustrative of the history, geography, and geology of the country, and it would be gratifying to the Superintendent of Census to be permitted to send to each marshal and assistant, who has thus respected the calls upon his time and labor, a copy of that Census, which their united exertions have contributed to enhance in value. Good results would, doubtless, be experienced in future years from liberality thus dispensed.

When it is remembered that previous to the date of its commencement, eight days only elapsed after the passage of the act to take the Seventh Census, and, considering the large increase of population, and the immense extent of new territory comprised within its scope, it is not to be supposed that this office can be charged with delinquency; in view of the fact that we have received all the returns from every portion of the country, (excepting those accidentally destroyed in California,) within a shorter time than they were received after the commencement of the Sixth Census, for the taking of which the law was enacted fifteen months previous, which gave ample time for executing the preparatory measures.

In the performance of the present work, there have been engaged 45 marshals, and 3,231 assistants; to each of whom, in addition to the schedules, were sent pamphlets of printed instructions, together with "form" schedules ready filled up for their guidance.

Payment has been made to these officers in two portions—the first, on the receipt of the marshal's certificate that the assistant had made proper returns to his office; and the second, after an examination of every item of the work in detail by this office, and adding to or abating the amount certified to be his due, as the result justified. The entire number of payments made to marshals and assistants, has been 5,959. In some cases the assistant has preferred to receive payment at one time, after the final examination of his returns.

In the compilation of the Seventh Census, it has not been deemed necessary to divide the population (as has been done heretofore) into divisions other than by counties, cities, wards, or boroughs. Each county in the United States possesses a copy of its own returns; and for its own purposes it enjoys facilities of arriving at the interests of the separate towns or townships—divisions, uninteresting to the community at large. Each separate State possesses also a copy of the complete returns of the whole State, and from these may be able easily to subdivide, for State purposes, as minutely as desirable. To include all the subdivisions of each State would make the work, if not now, very soon, entirely too unwieldy. The subdivisions are, however, laid down in the original returns, and if it should be deemed desirable, may easily be designated in the general work.

The original returns should be carefully preserved, and should, as heretofore, be bound for their better preservation. It seemed to me doubtful whether the office possessed the authority to expend more in the preservation of these valuable records, than would secure them from injury, while in actual use for preparing the census. The only expense incurred for this purpose, has been for book boards, which can be used for binding them.

Duty to coming generations requires that documents containing so many proofs relating to the history of the present, should be carefully guarded from injury or harm. While they contain the last record of the dead for one year, they comprise no insignificant portion of the history of every man, woman, and child, living; and long after all those whose names they contain will have passed from earth, will they be appealed to in proof of our once having lived, for our place of residence, our children, and our property. Those now living use them to learn whether friends or relatives long unheard of, may not be found, and the search is not always made in vain; they have led to the discovery of lost relations, and their developments have brought happiness to many families.

It would be well worth the expense to have recorded in volumes alphabetically arranged, the name of every adult citizen, or head of a family, as it appears in the return, with his occupation, and with a reference to the schedule upon which it may be found. This would furnish facilities of search hereafter, and save unnecessary handling of the papers. The advantages of such a plan would be somewhat analogous to that in practical operation in England, with respect to the registration of their deaths, births, and marriages. Names to the number of 14,000,000 have there been registered during the past twelve years, in the ordinary course of events, in one office alone. The returns are rendered the more valuable for future reference, by the incessant vigilance exercised to the detection of errors.

The utmost care has been exercised to insure correct returns, and the manner of taking our census has been calculated to effect such a result. In connection with every variety of statistics given, the name of each person to whom every entry on the tables applies has been furnished. In all cases where error or inconsistency could be detected, real or imaginary, the individual has been written to in order that the discrepancy might be corrected. The replies have been, for the most part, prompt and satisfactory. It has been necessary, in only three cases, to call the attention of an United States district attorney to require enforcement of the act of Congress for refusal to reply to the interrogations of the assistants. In all but one of these cases return has been eventually made without the necessity of making costs to the parties—in that excepted, the individual paid costs before appearance, and made satisfactory return to the office. These facts speak loudly in favor of the general intelligence of our people, and their deference to the laws, and prove that as liberty and intelligence are diffused, these investigations, made for the benefit of the people, cease to be deemed inquisitorial. Here no fears of an excise duty or tax deters individuals from contributing to a stock of knowledge, the dissemination of which must lead to the benefit of all.

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States exhibits results which every citizen of the country may contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840, there have been added to the territory of the republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 833,970 square miles; and our title to a region covering 341,463 square miles, which before properly belonged to us, but was claimed and partially occupied by a foreign power, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By such means the area of the United States has been extended, during the past ten years, from 2,055,163 to 3,230,572 square miles, without including the great lakes which lie upon our northern border, or the bays which indent our Atlantic and Pacific shores; all which has come within the scope of the Seventh Census.

In the endeavor to ascertain the progress of our population since 1840, it will be proper to deduct from the aggregate number of inhabitants shown by the present census, the population of Texas in 1840, and the number embraced within the limits of California and the new Territories, at the time of their acquisition. From the best information which has come to hand, it is believed that Texas contained, in 1840, 75,000 inhabitants; and that when California, New Mexico, and Oregon, came into our possession, in 1846, they had a population of 97,000. It thus appears that we have received, by accessions of territory, since 1840, an accession of 172,000 to the number of our people.

14380

The increase which has taken place in those extended regions, since they came under the authority of our Government, should obviously be reckoned as a part of the development and progress of our population; nor is it necessary to complicate the comparison by taking into account the probable natural increase of this acquired population, because we have not the means of determining the rate of its advancement, nor the law which governed its progress, while yet beyond the influence of our political system. The year 1840, rather than the date of the annexation of Texas, has been taken for estimating her population, in connection with that of the Union, because it may safely be assumed, that whatever the increase during the five intervening years may have been, it was mainly, if not altogether, derived from the United States.

Owing to delays and difficulties mentioned in completing the work, which no action on the part of this office could obviate, some of the returns from California have not yet been received. Assuming the population of California to be 165,000, (which we do partly by estimate,) the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,263,488. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,194,035, and the actual increase per-cent. is 36.28. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,091,488, and the increase to 6,022,035. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.27 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,630,738, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,434,933, and a relative increase of 38.28 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,281,933, and the increase per cent. is 37.20.

The number of slaves, by the present census, is 3,204,089, which shows an increase of 716,733, equal to 28.81 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 697,733, and the rate per cent. 28.05.

The number of free colored in 1850 was 428,661; in 1840, 386,292. The increase of this class has been 42,369, or 10.96 per cent.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,576,590, or 445,445 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

The aggregate increase of population, from all sources, shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decennial term, except that from the second to the third census, during which time the country received an accession of inhabitants, by the purchase of Louisiana, considerably greater than 1 per cent. of the whole number. Rejecting from the census of 1810, 1.45 per cent., for the population of Louisiana, and from the census of 1850, 1 per cent. for that of Texas, California, &c., the result is in favor of the last ten years by about one-fourteenth of one per cent.; the gain from 1800 to 1810 being 35.00 per cent.; and from 1840 to 1850, 35.28 per cent. But, without going behind the sum of the returns, it appears that the increase from the second to the third census was thirty-two hundredths of one per cent. greater than the increase from the sixth to the seventh.

The decennial increase of the most favored portions of Europe is less than 1½ per cent. per annum, while with the United States it is at the rate of 3½ per cent. According to our past progress, viewed in connection with that of European nations, the population of the United States in forty years will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, combined. The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following tabular statement:

Increase per cent. of each class of Inhabitants in the United States for sixty years.

Classes.	1790 to 1800	1800 to 1810	1810 to 1820	1820 to 1830	1830 to 1840	1840 to 1850
Whites	35.7	36.2	34.19	33.95	34.7	38.28
Free colored	82.2	72.2	25.25	36.85	20.9	10.96
Slaves	27.9	33.4	29.1	30.61	23.8	28.81
Total colored	32.2	37.6	28.58	31.44	23.4	26.41
Total poplat'n	35.01	36.45	33.12	33.48	32.67	36.28

The census had been taken previously to 1830 on the 1st of August; the enumeration began that year on the 1st of June, two months earlier, so that the interval between the fourth and fifth censuses was two months less than ten years, which time allowed for would bring the total increase up to the rate of 34.36 per cent.

The table given below shows the increase from 1790 to 1850, without reference to intervening periods:

No. of—	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Inc.pr. ct. in sixty years.
Whites	3,172,464	19,630,738	16,458,274	518.78
Free colored	59,466	428,661	369,195	620.85
Slaves	697,897	3,204,089	2,506,192	359.10
Total free colored and slaves	757,363	3,632,750	2,875,387	379.65
Total population	3,929,827	23,263,488	19,333,661	491.97

Sixty years since, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.18 to 1. In 1850, it was 5.4 to 1, and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number, on the first June, would have been 4,686,410; so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost, in this period, 1,053,660.

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States. Dr. Chickering, in an essay upon emigration, published at Boston in 1848—distinguished for great elaborateness of research—estimates the gain of the white population, from this source, at 3,922,152. No reliable record was kept of the number of emigrants into the United States until 1820, when, by the law of March, 1819, the collectors were required to make quarterly returns of foreign passengers arriving in their districts. For the first ten years, the returns under the law afford materials for only an approximation to a true state of the facts involved in this inquiry.

Dr. Chickering assumes, as a result of his investigations, that of the 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States in 1820, 1,430,906 were foreigners, arriving subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers, from 1790 to 1810, was, as nearly as could be ascertained, 120,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number) from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these emigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants, in 1820, would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830, there arrived, according to the returns of the custom-houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the 20 years 715,356. During this period, a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland, came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such from 1820 to 1830, at 67,993; and from 1830 to 1840, at 199,130—for the twenty years together, 267,123. During the same time, a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by the omissions in the official returns.

From 1840 to 1850, the arrivals of foreign passengers, in the ports of the United States, have been as follows:

1840–41	83,504	1847	234,756
1842	101,107	1848	226,524
1843	75,159	1849	269,610
1844	74,607	1850†	173,011
1845	102,415		
1846*	202,157	Total	1,542,850

Within the last ten years there has probably been comparatively little immigration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been may, perhaps, be considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada, after landing at New York, many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term, at twelve per cent., being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement.

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the above estimates, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to our population from immigration from 1790 to 1850:

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years.	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830	203,979
Increase of the above	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840.	778,500
Increase of the above	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830	254,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850.	1,542,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850	4,350,934

The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most authentic data accessible to this office:

Table of the Area and the number of Inhabitants to the square mile in each State and Territory in the Union.

STATE.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inhabitants to sq. m.
Maine	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire	9,280	317,964	34.26
Vermont	10,212	314,120	30.76
Massachusetts	7,800	994,499	127.49
Rhode Island	1,306	147,544	112.97
Connecticut	4,674	370,791	79.33
New York	46,000	3,097,394	67.33
New Jersey	8,320	489,555	58.84
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware	2,120	91,535	43.17
Maryland	9,356	583,035	62.31
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina	45,000	868,903	19.30
South Carolina	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	58,000	905,999	15.62
Alabama	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana	46,431	517,739	11.15
Texas	237,321	212,592	.89
Florida	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	26.07
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,625	21.98
Missouri	67,380	682,043	10.12
Arkansas	52,198	209,639	4.01
Ohio	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana	33,809	988,416	29.23
Illinois	55,405	851,470	15.36
Michigan	56,243	397,654	7.07
Iowa	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin	53,924	305,191	5.65
California	188,982	......	......
Minnesota	83,000	6,077	.07
Oregon	341,463	13,293	.03
New Mexico	219,774	61,547	.28
Utah	187,923	11,380	......
Nebraska	136,700	......	......
Indian	187,171	......	......
North West	587,564	......	......
District of Columbia	60	51,687	861.45

From the location, climate, and productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged into the following groups:

	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. inhab. to sq. m.
New England States, (6)	63,272	2,728,106	43.11
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6)	151,760	8,553,713	56.36
Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6)	286,077	3,557,872	12.43
Central Slave States: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, (6)	309,210	5,167,276	16.71
North-western States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, (5)	250,295	2,734,945	10.92
Texas	237,321	212,592	.89
California	188,982	165,000	.87

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* This return includes fifteen months, from July 1, 1845, to 30th September, 1846.

† The report from the State Department for this year, gives 315,333 as the total number of passengers arriving in the United States; but of these 30,023 were citizens of the Atlantic States proceeding to California by sea, and 5,320 natives of the country returning from visits abroad. A deduction of 106,870 is made from the balance, for that portion of the year from June 1 to September 30.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

The recent census returns have been the means of correcting the public mind in some very general but very erroneous opinions which it had entertained on divers subjects. Among others is the belief, which is very prevalent, both at the West and the East, that the proportion of people of foreign birth is much greater in the Western States than in New England and New York. The very reverse of this happens to be true. The following table, for which we are indebted to the Detroit Democrat, is based upon the census of 1850, and will show the foreign born population of each State, and the total free population:

Maine, Foreign, 31,456, Total 583,169; New Hampshire, 32,831, 314,120; Vermont, 13,571, 387,976; Massachusetts, 160,909, 994,514; Rhode Island, 23,111, 147,545; Connecticut, 37,462, 370,792; New York, 651,801, 3,097,358; New Jersey, 58,374, 489,326; Pennsylvania, 294,371, 2,311,786; Delaware, 5,211, 89,242; Maryland, 53,288, 492,666; District of Columbia, 4,977, 48,000; Virginia, 22,394, 948,774; North Carolina, 2,524, 580,491; South Carolina, 8,662, 283,523; Georgia, 5,907, 524,497; Florida, 2,787, 48,135; Alabama, 7,728, 428,779; Mississippi, 4,598, 296,648; Louisiana, 66,413, 277,954; Texas, 16,774, 154,431; Arkansas, 1,628, 163,797; Tennessee, 5,740, 763,124; Kentucky, 29,189, 771,424; Ohio, 218,512, 1,930,461; Michigan, 54,852, 397,654; Indiana, 54,427, 988,416; Illinois, 110,593, 851,471; Misso i, 83,474, 594,622; Iowa, 21,222, 193,214; Wiscon 06,695, 305,391; California, 32,359, 92,597; ,260, 92,292.

It is seen by this table that Michigan has only 54,428 foreign born residents, in a population of nearly 400,000, or a little more than 1 in 8; while Massachusets has 160,909 in a population of less than a million, or over 1 in 6.

So, with the other Western States. Iowa has about 1 in 9; Missouri 1 in 8; Illinois a trifle over this; Indiana 1 in 17; and Ohio 1 in 9.—Wisconsin alone has a much larger proportion of foreigners, namely, a little more than one in three.

This result is not as we expected, when the census was taken. It had been our impression that a much larger proportion of the foreign immigration found its way West.

But there is another question touching the distribution of this immigrant population, still more interesting to us than those already answered, and of which the census returns furnish the solution. This question is, what descriptions of the immigration remains at the East and what come West.

The Irish are the most numerous class of foreign born population; being nearly one half, or 961,719 in 2,210,828. Where are the greatest number of the Irish located? The census answers that in Michigan there are 13,430, or 1 in 32 of the whole population. Nearly the whole foreign born population of that State are Irish—115,917 in 169,909.

Taking all New England, the Irish are as follows: In Maine, about 1 in 42; in New Hampshire, 1 in 27; Vermont, 1 in 20; in Massachusetts, 1 in 8; Rhode Island, 1 in 9, and in Connecticut, 1 in 13.

In the North West as follows: in Ohio, 1 in about 39; Michigan, 1 in 32; Indiana, 1 in 76; Illinois, 1 in 31; Wisconsin, 1 in 15. Thus it is seen that of the whole foreign population of New England, two-thirds are from Ireland.

In New England the English or the Germans are about as 1 to 20 to the Irish; while in the North West the Germans are more than twice as numerous as the Irish; and the English are more than two-thirds as numerous.

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There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the States combined in the foregoing groups, which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed, as heretofore, with the Middle States, because its leading interests appear to connect it rather with the commercial and manufacturing section to which it is here assigned, than with the purely agricultural States. Ohio is placed in the same connection for nearly similar reasons.

There seems to be a marked propriety for setting off the new agricultural States of the Northwest by themselves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their progress with other portions of the Union. The occupations which give employment to the people of the central range of States south of the line of the Potomac, distinguish them to some extent from that division to which we have given the appellation of the coast planting States. In the latter, cotton, sugar, and rice, are the great staples, the cultivation of which is so absorbing as to stamp its impress on the character of the people. The industry of the central States is more diversified, the surface of the country is more broken, the modes of cultivation are different, and the minuter divisions of labor create more numerous and less accordant interests. So far as Texas is settled, its population closely assimilates with that of the other coast planting States; but it would obviously convey no well-founded idea of the density of population in that section to distribute their people over the vast uninhabited region of Texas. For the same reason, and the additional one of the isolation of her position, California is considered distinct from other States.

Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,486,917 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.54 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,230,572 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.2 to the square mile.

The areas assigned to those States and Territories in which public lands are situated, are doubtless correct, being taken from the records of the Land Office; but, as to those attributed to the older States, the same means of verifying their accuracy, or the want of it, do not exist. But care has been taken to consult the best local authorities for ascertaining the extent of surface in those States; and as the figures adopted are found to agree with, or differ but slightly from those assumed to be correct at the General Land Office, it is probable they do not vary essentially from the exact truth.

The area of some of the States, as Maryland and Virginia, are stated considerably below the commonly assumed extent of their territory, which may be accounted for from the supposition that the portions of the surface within their exterior limits covered by large bodies of water, have been subtracted from the aggregate amount. This is known to be the case in regard to Maryland, the superficial extent of which, within the outlines of its boundaries, is 13,959 square miles; and is deemed probable with reference to Virginia, from the fact that many geographers have given its total area as high as 66,000 square miles.

It appears from the returns that during the year ending on the first of June, 1850, there escaped from their owners one thousand and eleven slaves, and that during the same period fourteen hundred and sixty-seven were manumitted. The number of both classes will appear in the following table:

Manumitted and Fugitive Slaves—1850.

	Manumitted.	*Fugitives.*
Delaware	277	26
Maryland	493	279
Virginia	218	83
Kentucky	152	96
Tennessee	45	70
North Carolina	2	64
South Carolina	2	16
Georgia	19	89
Florida	22	18
Alabama	16	29
Mississippi	6	41
Louisiana	159	90
Texas	5	29
Arkansas	1	21
Missouri	50	60
Totals	1,467	1,011

In connection with this statement, and as affecting the natural increase of the free colored population of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that during the year to which the census applies, the Colonization Society sent 562 colored emigrants to Liberia. In our calculations respecting the increase of the free colored population, we have considered that class of persons independent of these two causes, which respectively swell and diminish their number.

MORTALITY.

The statistics of mortality for the census year, represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 320,433, the ratio being as one to 72.6 of the living population, or as ten to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must, at present, be received with some degree of allowance.

Should a more critical examination, which time will enable us to exercise, prove the returns of the number of deaths too small, such a result will not affect their value, for the purposes of comparison of one portion of the country with another, or cause with effect—the table will possess an interest second to none other in the work, and the many valuable truths which they will suggest, will be found of great practical advantage. Medical men will accord to the Census Board no small meed of credit, for the wisdom manifested in an arrangement which will throw more light on the history of disease in the United States, and present in connection more interesting facts connected therewith, than the united efforts of all scientific men have heretofore accomplished.

The registration of the annual deaths, as well as of the living, marks an epoch in the history of "life contingencies" in the United States. To trace the effect of the wide range of physical features and natural productions upon the human constitution and faculties, presents to every reflecting mind an interesting field of research. Likewise, to investigate the influence of mental occupations and industrial pursuits, and of the wide diversity of climate—from the highlands of Maine to the everglades of Florida—upon the persistence and duration of life, is an object of permanent importance, not only in a scientific, but in a commercial and national point of view. For all such inquiries, the returns of 1850 furnish facilities, less satisfactory indeed than would have been given by a permanent system of registration, but far superior to those hitherto available.

Among the more immediate advantages to be derived from data of this kind, through the medium of life tables, they would form a basis for the equitable distribution of life-interests in estates, pensions, and legacies; they would assign the true valuation of life annuities, assurances, and reversions of heritable property, and tend to protect the public from many ill-adjusted financial schemes founded in ignorance of the true probabilities of life. They would correct a multitude of prejudices and misconceptions respecting the healthiness of the different localities, and besides this, form a common standard of reference in all those moral, sanitary, and mercantile statistics which have brought to light most valuable truths and generalizations, and which give promise of still greater benefits in the advancement of civilization.

Without intending to discuss several attempts heretofore made for the construction of life tables in this country, let it be observed, as is universally admitted, that the ratio of the annual deaths to the contemporary number living at each age, constitutes the implicit element of computation.

An enumeration of the living, or of the deaths only, is insufficient for the purpose, unless the population is stationary, or due allowance is made for the changes inwrought by births and migration during the whole century previous.

The assumption of a stationary population, however, can scarcely be entertained of even the oldest settled parts of the Union. The value and prospects of life, and the influence of climate on longevity, are lost or obscured, both by recent and remote changes. It is within the memory of persons now living, when most of our large cities were in their infancy; when forests were standing on grounds since occupied by the busiest marts of trade, and the corn was waving in the wind where now are the most populous streets.

Periods of unusual emigration or exodus have been followed by a temporary decrease, only to recommence with augmented numbers. But the chief inequality with reference to the present inquiry arises from the fact, that the great mass of emigrants are almost exclusively in the prime of life. Traced upon the texture of society, as these changes must be in relative excesses and deficiencies at the several ages, the joint statistics of the living and of the annual deaths afford the only feasible mode of arriving at the law of mortality, independent of those former changes.

A life table for the State of Maryland has been prepared from a joint comparison of the abstracts of the returns of 1850. It comprises a very full interpretation of the laws of vitality indicated by the data for the year of enumeration, which may be regarded as one of average mortality. In the present case the investigation relates exclusively to the white population of Maryland, irrespective of city or country residents, or of the sexes, or of foreign or indigenous extraction.

The results and derived tables are specified at length in the Report on Maryland. From the preliminary table of population there given, it would appear that the line of equal division of the living falls upon the age of twenty; one-half of the white population being under, and the other half above twenty years of age; or, distributing with reference to three equal parts, one-third of the population are under thirteen and a half years of age; one-third are included between this and the age of twenty-nine, and the remaining third are above twenty-nine years of age. With respect to the deaths, the points of equal division fall upon ages several years younger than in the corresponding distributions of the living.

For exhibiting the law of mortality for individual lives, the data of the census were equated, and reduced to the simple case of 10,268 infants born on the same day, and commencing life simultaneously.

Assuming that like circumstances will continue to prevail during the years to come in this State, which may be regarded as certain, the population will continually be affected by the same rate of mortality. And hence we may safely estimate and predict, that, of the specified number of infants at the outset of life, 1,243 will perish prematurely in the first year of existence, and 9,025, or numbers in that proportion, will survive to enter upon their second year. A very considerable but decreasing mortality likewise prevails in the second and third years, leaving only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number, to commence upon their fourth year. But after this age the juvenile system acquires more firmness, and a greater degree of the vigor and experience to guard against disease. At the age of twenty-one, 7,134 survive to enter upon a more active and responsible career of life; of whom 6,302 attain to "thirty-five"—the meridian of manhood. Proceeding onward for twenty years, to the age of fifty-five," only 4,727, or less than one-half the original number, then survive. From this age the numbers are decimated more frequently, and the vacated places of the fallen are occupied by advancing generations; till, having passed the mental and physical changes in the round and mystery of life, so graphically portrayed in the "Seven Ages" of the dramatist, a few become centenarians, and linger on the verge of life, till virtually, at the age of one hundred and six years, all have closed their earthly existence.

The table for Maryland also comprises the "Expectations of Life," or the average number of years which the great mass of the white population live after a given present age. This arrangement of the data is justly described as that which is of the most interest to society; for it points out the average number of years in which one member of the community with another participates in the pleasures and cares of life.

An individual, for instance, on attaining his thirtieth birth-day, has an expectancy of nearly thirty-five years. At fifty years of age the lease of time's estate (so to express the idea) is limited to a little more than nineteen years longer. The maximum expectation (52.86 years) is at the age of four in this table; in the well-known Carlisle table, it is represented to occur at the age of five; and at six in the Swedish table. The joint expectation for two lives, as in the marriage relation, or the average period during which both shall be living, may now be determined in like manner, and also for three or more lives of given ages.

It has been remarked that tables, properly constructed from sufficient data, never differ widely from each other. For this reason, and on account of their high value, insertion is likewise given in that Report to three standard European tables; from no one of which does the Maryland table differ in the comparison so much as they differ among themselves.

Indeed, the duration of life by the Maryland table is found to be almost an exact medium between the British Female Annuitant's and the Carlisle values; which affords strong proof of accuracy. From these tabular forms for Mary-

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land, the probabilities of life can readily be ascertained in a given case, with the value of annuities, assurances, and other reversions dependent upon lives. And when extended to other localities, the results will eventually promote a most important national purpose, one which has long been desired—that of attaining a correct estimate of the standard of human life among different classes of population in this country.

Table of Deaths during the year ending 1*st June*, 1850.

	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to the number living.
Maine	7,545	77.29
New Hampshire	4,268	74.49
Vermont	3,132	100.29
Massachusetts	19,414	51.23
Rhode Island	2,241	65.83
Connecticut	5,781	64.13
New York	44,339	69.85
New Jersey	6,467	75.70
Pennsylvania	28,318	81.63
Delaware	1,209	75.71
Maryland	9,594	60.77
Virginia	19,053	74.61
North Carolina	10,207	85.12
South Carolina	7,997	83.59
Georgia	9,920	91.33
Alabama	9,084	84.94
Mississippi	8,711	69.63
Louisiana	11,948	42.85
Texas	3,046	69.79
Florida	933	93.67
Kentucky	15,206	64.60
Tennessee	11,759	85.26
Missouri	12,211	55.85
Arkansas	2,987	70.18
Ohio	28,949	68.41
Indiana	12,728	77.65
Illinois	11,619	73.28
Michigan	4,520	87.97
Iowa	2,044	94.03
Wisconsin	2,884	105.82
California	......	......
Minnesota	30	202.56
Oregon	47	282.82
New Mexico	1,157	53.19
Utah	239	47.61
District of Columbia	846	61.09

AGRICULTURE.

The great amount of labor requisite to the extraction of the returns of agriculture, will admit, at this time, of presenting but limited accounts, though, perhaps to some extent, of the most important separate interests.

The returns of the wheat crop, for many of the Western States, will not at all indicate the average crop of those States. This is especially the case with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from which, especially the former, the assistant marshals return a "short crop," to the extent of fifty per cent. throughout the whole State. The shortness of the wheat crop in Ohio, in 1849, is verified by returns made during the subsequent season, by authority of the Legislature. The causes which affected the wheat crop in those States were not without their influence in reducing that of Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania to some considerable extent.

MANUFACTURES.

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns has been so short, as to enable the office to make but a general report of the facts relating to a few of the most important manufactures. If, in some instances, the amount of "capital invested" in any branch of manufacture should seem too small, it must be borne in mind that, where the product is of several kinds, the capital invested, not being divisible, is connected with the product of greatest consequence. This, to some extent, reduces the capital invested in the manufacture of bar iron, in such establishments where some other article of wrought iron predominates—sheet iron for example. The aggregate, however, of the capital invested, in the various branches of wrought iron, will, it is confidently believed, be found correct.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500—amounted, in round numbers to....$530,000,000

Value of raw material	550,000,000
Amount paid for labor	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed	1,050,000

More minute particulars respecting these separate interests will be found incorporated in tables A, B, C, D, E, F.

THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census.

It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the first day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States, amounts to 422,600,000.

The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

	No.	Circulation.	No. copies printed annually.
Dailies	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthlies	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States is 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

In accordance with the views expressed in the commission with which the Department honored me in May last, I visited, during the three summer months, the capitals of many of the important Governments of Europe, for the purpose of examining into the methods adopted for the procuring and classification of such facts as are enumerated by those Governments in their statistical investigations, in order that our own census might, when published, prove of the greatest value to ourselves, and not seem inferior to those of countries which have the credit of having paid more attention to statistical science, although they may not have made greater advances in what we esteem rational forms of government.

It seems more desirable to possesss every ray of light on this subject, when considering that the present census is one of unexampled importance to ourselves and our posterity, as exhibiting our condition to the middle of a century, and illustrative of the progress of a people, flourishing beyond all precedent, under a new form of government; one whose history and example must, as it becomes known, exert an important influence throughout the civilized world. This census, while it exhibits our progress for sixty years, with a precision and certainty which no other country has been able to enjoy, and giving a reality to the past unattainable with respect to any other people, discloses the present statistical history, and that for the first time, of a country embracing more than a million square miles of territory, the future destiny of which is inseparably connected with that of the original thirteen States. Not only, however, in connection with these statistical investigations, did it seem desirable to avail ourselves of any improvements introduced into the last censuses of Europe, to enable us to prepare our own great national work on the best system, but for many of the practical purposes to which statistics are applied and deemed valuable, it seemed desirable to effect some arrangement by which the publication of the results of the great elementary facts among nations should be made as nearly simultaneous as possible, and classified on the same general principles, as far as the facts taken would justify, in order that, while we use every exertion to analyze society at home, we may, from their statistics, enjoy the advantage of being able to arrive at a similar analysis with respect to other nations, and that, while contemplating our own progress from time to time, we may be able to institute comparisons with the advancement of other people. Heretofore, at almost every step of investigation, the

A—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

STATE.	Acres of land improved.	Value of farming implements and machinery.	Value of live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of Indian corn.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Ginned cotton, bales of 400 lbs. each.	Wool, pounds of.	Wine, gallons of.
Maine	2,019,593	$2,363,517	$9,831,488	367,980	1,741,715	....	....	1,366,866	306
New Hampshire	2,251,388	2,314,125	8,871,901	185,658	1,573,670	50	....	1,108,476	35
Vermont	2,322,923	2,774,959	11,292,748	493,666	1,625,776	....	....	3,492,087	140
Massachusetts	2,127,924	3,173,809	9,619,964	29,784	2,326,167	119,306	....	576,736	4,122
Rhode Island	337,672	473,385	1,466,636	39	516,133	....	....	111,937	842
Connecticut	1,734,277	2,043,026	7,353,996	40,167	1,996,462	1,383,932	....	512,529	3,346
New York	12,285,077	22,217,563	74,672,356	13,073,357	17,844,808	70,222	....	10,021,507	6,483
New Jersey	1,770,337	4,267,124	10,678,264	1,508,216	8,605,396	....	....	375,932	517
Pennsylvania	8,619,631	14,931,993	42,146,711	15,482,191	19,707,702	857,619	....	4,784,367	23,839
Delaware	580,862	510,279	1,849,281	482,511	3,145,533	....	....	57,768	145
Maryland	2,797,905	2,463,443	7,997,634	4,494,680	11,104,631	21,407,497	....	480,226	1,431
District of Columbia	17,083	40,220	71,573	17,370	65,280	15,000	....	....	863
Virginia	10,360,135	7,021,762	33,656,659	11,212,616	35,254,319	56,803,227	3,947	2,860,765	5,413
North Carolina	5,443,137	4,056,006	17,837,108	2,147,899	28,286,999	12,058,147	98,028	915,289	10,801
South Carolina	4,074,855	4,143,709	15,060,015	1,066,278	16,272,308	73,235	300,901	487,243	3,680
Georgia	6,378,479	5,894,150	25,278,416	1,088,534	30,080,099	423,924	499,091	990,021	796
Florida	349,423	675,885	2,945,668	1,225	1,993,462	982,584	45,078	23,235	10
Alabama	4,435,614	5,125,663	21,690,112	294,044	28,754,048	164,990	564,429	657,118	220
Mississippi	3,489,640	5,759,738	19,303,593	215,181	21,836,154	48,349	494,774	556,057	301
Louisiana	1,567,998	11,326,310	10,983,508	84	10,915,051	23,922	163,034	105,393	....
Texas	635,913	2,095,308	10,263,086	42,448	5,796,735	60,770	55,945	122,118	94
Arkansas	780,333	1,594,941	6,728,254	193,902	8,857,296	224,164	64,987	181,427	10
Tennessee	5,087,057	5,351,178	29,134,193	1,638,470	52,137,863	20,144,380	192,635	1,340,833	204
Kentucky	6,068,633	5,388,092	29,898,386	2,184,763	58,922,788	55,765,259	1,669	2,246,168	4,202
Ohio	9,730,650	12,716,153	43,276,187	14,967,056	59,788,750	10,480,967	....	10,089,607	44,834
Michigan	1,923,582	2,764,171	8,005,429	4,918,706	5,620,215	2,225	....	2,047,364	1,443
Indiana	5,019,822	6,748,722	22,398,965	6,625,474	52,887,564	1,035,146	5	2,502,763	13,004
Illinois	5,114,041	6,349,826	24,817,954	9,433,965	57,179,283	844,129	8	2,129,139	2,343
Missouri	2,924,991	3,965,945	19,766,851	2,966,928	36,069,543	17,100,984	....	1,615,860	10,563
Iowa	824,682	1,172,869	3,589,275	1,530,581	8,656,799	6,049	....	373,898	420
Wisconsin	1,011,308	1,701,047	4,594,717	4,292,208	1,983,378	768	....	243,065	68
California	34,312	88,593	3,456,725	98,282	90,082	1,000	....	4,800	....
Minnesota	5,035	15,981	92,859	1,401	16,725	....	....	85	....
Oregon	132,857	183,423	1,876,189	211,943	2,918	325	....	29,686	....
Utah	15,219	78,495	533,951	103,441	9,144	....	....	8,897	....
New Mexico	161,296	78,217	1,504,497	196,575	355,795	1,118	....	32,641	2,053
Total	112,433,684	151,869,627	542,545,149	101,607,623	592,020,591	200,099,288	2,484,531	52,451,903	142,528

STATE.	Butter, pounds of.	Cheese, pounds of.	Hay, tons of.	Hemp, dew-rotted, tons of.	Hemp, water-rotted, tons of.	Flaxseed, bushels of,	Maple sugar, pounds of.	Cane sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	Value of home-made manufactures.
Maine	8,488,234	2,201,105	794,780	..	..	362	87,541	..	$510,998
New Hampshire	6,977,056	3,196,563	598,854	..	..	94	1,292,429	..	393,455
Vermont	12,128,095	6,755,006	763,579	..	..	307	5,159,641	..	261,589
Massachusetts	7,825,337	7,124,461	645,749	5	..	72	768,596	..	210,076
Rhode Island	1,066,625	296,748	73,353	..	..	..	....	..	26,098
Connecticut	6,620,579	4,512,019	499,706	..	..	9,775	37,781	..	188,995
New York	82,043,823	49,785,905	3,714,734	81	20	53,824	10,310,764	..	1,277,170
New Jersey	9,070,710	500,819	429,119	..	..	12,353	5,886	..	110,350
Pennsylvania	40,554,741	2,395,279	1,826,265	173	686	43,627	2,218,644	..	755,104
Delaware	1,055,308	3,187	30,159	..	570	858	....	..	38,121
Maryland	3,806,160	3,975	157,956	63	..	2,446	47,740	..	111,828
District of Columbia	14,869	....	1,974	..	..	..	....	..	75
Virginia	11,089,379	436,292	369,098	3,735	1,931	52,318	1,227,665	..	2,156,312
North Carolina	4,144,258	95,043	145,180	13	478	38,183	27,448	½	2,008,884
South Carolina	2,979,975	4,810	25,427	..	..	11	200	150	909,546
Georgia	4,640,559	46,976	23,449	..	73	632	50	1,644	1,838,968
Florida	375,853	18,324	2,620	..	..	..	....	47,411	74,362
Alabama	4,008,811	31,412	32,685	..	70	67	643	8,242	1,934,120
Mississippi	4,388,112	20,314	12,517	..	..	21	110	278	1,165,195
Louisiana	685,136	1,148	20,672	..	..	..	260	262,486	138,773
Texas	2,319,574	92,018	8,327	..	..	16	....	7,017	265,526
Arkansas	1,854,104	28,440	3,924	..	145	695	8,825	..	644,928
Tennessee	8,130,686	179,577	72,942	405	535	19,405	159,647	..	3,168,116
Kentucky	10,115,267	228,744	115,296	37,168	2,685	80,458	388,525	..	2,487,493
Ohio	34,180,458	21,350,478	1,360,636	628	464	185,598	4,521,643	..	1,696,601
Michigan	7,043,794	1,012,551	394,717	40	14	1,186	2,423,897	..	354,936
Indiana	12,748,186	666,986	402,791	794	775	35,803	2,921,638	..	1,647,200
Illinois	12,605,554	1,283,758	586,011	1,099	1,828	11,873	246,078	..	1,218,211
Missouri	7,692,499	202,122	116,743	17,207	5,351	13,641	178,750	..	1,663,016
Iowa	2,168,188	209,840	89,055	2	110	1,959	77,807	..	221,292
Wisconsin	888,816	440,961	295,927	..	100	834	661,969	..	57,506
California	705	150	2,038	..	..	..	....	..	2,500
Minnesota	1,100	....	2,019	..	..	..	2,950	..	....
Oregon	211,464	36,980	373	..	..	..	....	..	....
Utah	74,064	32,646	4,288	..	..	5	....	..	1,304
New Mexico	101	5,887	....	..	..	..	....	..	6,031
Total	311,998,180	103,200,524	13,622,963	61,413	15,835	566,413	32,777,127	327,228	27,544,679

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statist wishing to prosecute inquiries respecting different nations, touching the great elements of society, has met with the insurmountable difficulty arising from the different elements elucidated, and the diverse methods of combination adopted, which lessen the value of their labors, reciprocally, and in the absence of more reliable data, lead to the frequent use of one set of elements to ascertain the condition of some different set, producing results equally unsatisfactory to the man of science, as they are often dangerous, if made the basis of the political economy and legislation of a government.

In addition to the effort to effect a general sympathy or concert of action among nations, with reference to their periodical statistics, it has been my aim, in which I have succeeded, often in the absence of published records, to procure a knowledge of the exact condition of the people of all classes in each country visited, and learn their true state, with reference to numbers, and the products of their agriculture and manufactures, their social and moral condition, the state of education, the price of labor, and the practical management of the farming interests; in no case, however, relying upon information not either obtained from personal observation or derived officially, and in a manner which can leave no doubt of its correctness. My opportunities abroad will not only enable me to effect valuable improvements in compiling our census, but it will be my aim to make the statistical facts useful to the country, by forming them into a report to be supplemental hereto, the completion of which has been retarded by my other official duties.

Another object had in view was the procuring information with reference to the manner in which the various offices in Europe, especially those connected with agriculture and statistics, are organized, and the manner in which the information obtained is made available to the government and people. To the attainment of these purposes, the few weeks to which my time limited me, and the diversity of languages among those with whom my investigations were pursued, interposed difficulties only surmounted by a zealous determination to effect the duty undertaken—one in which failure must have ensued, were it not for the official character sustained in connection with the office here, and that with which the Department honored me, as its representative abroad: the one enabling me to impart as much valuable information to others as was solicited in return; the other giving facilities of intercourse, and a claim to consideration, which was never slighted by any officer of a foreign Government.

In England, in addition to the free intercourse enjoyed with the officers of government connected with statistical matters, several opportunities were offered for bringing the object of my mission before public audiences; and invitations were tendered me to address the members of the London Statistical Society at its annual meeting in that city, the Society of Actuaries at Richmond, and the British Association at Ipswich, during its annual meeting, which was attended by Prince Albert, one of its members, and many of the most distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen of Great Britain and the Continent. The Statistical Council of Belgium, M. Quetelet, president, gave me a place in their Board at one of its regular meetings. On each opportunity it gave me pleasure to present a full account of the character and extent of our investigations under the act of Congress for taking the Seventh Census, to make a fair and impartial exhibit of our progress in wealth and numbers during the past ten years, and at the same time urge the propriety of mutual effort towards the attainment of more uniform and useful statistical publications by different Governments. The propriety of this measure was felt by individuals who had made statistics a study, and the necessity for some action was universally conceded; and it affords me infinite gratification to state that an arrangement has been made for a general Statistical Congress, to be held at Brussels, (Belgium,) during the ensuing fall—a measure which has received the approbation of several of the most distinguished statists of Europe, and from which the most beneficial results are anticipated.

Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed a delegate to this Statistical Congress from England. He is a gentleman distinguished no less by his laborious researches and valuable contributions to the science of political economy and statistical knowledge of the British empire, than for the elevated position he holds as a public officer and man of letters.

PLAN OF UNITED STATES CENSUS.

In order that Congress may judge of the propriety of the plan in contemplation for preparing the tables of the population and other statistics, and be fully advised of any new features introduced into other portions of the work, it has been deemed proper to prepare, in printed form, the statistics of one State, of which copies will be laid before the members of both Houses for their inspection. For this purpose the State of Maryland has been selected, as best adapted, from its central position and combination of more of the various elements which enter into our interests, than any other State of its limited extent.

It has been my endeavor, according to the act, to arrange the facts "in the best and most convenient manner for use." To judge of the character of a statistical work in manuscript would require the long, laborious, and, perhaps, unsatisfactory investigation of a Congressional committee, and Congress would be possessed of no means of forming an independent opinion of the matter. It has been deemed the more proper to lay before Congress a printed copy, inasmuch as the expense of the entire work may readily be known, and some standard of excellence in execution clearly and intelligibly understood.

The variations from the plans heretofore adopted in the compilation of the decennial census, with every portion of which the facilities of comparison are maintained, consist:

1. In the form—that adopted being in conformity with the size and appearance of the "American Archives."

2. In accompanying the statistics of each State with a condensed account of the most important events connected with its history from its first settlement; exhibiting the progress of our whole social system, to the year 1850; also, in presenting as short accounts of each separate county, from the date of its settlement, with the date of its organization; an account of its physical features, its rocks, minerals, streams, timber, water, and adaptation, naturally and artificially, to the purposes of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

3. In the general geological account of the State.

Statement of the Population in each State and Territory decennially, commencing 1790 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*

	States.	1790.	1800.	Ratio of increase.	1810.	Ratio of increase.	1820.	Ratio of increase.	1830.	Ratio of increase.	1840.	Ratio of increase.	1850.	Ratio of increase.	Representatives of each State.		Present No. Reps.
															No.	Fractions.	
New England States.	Maine	96,540	151,719	57.1	228,705	50.7	298,335	30.4	399,455	33.9	501,793	26.2	583,188	16.22	6	20,802	7
	New Hampshire	141,899	183,762	29.5	214,360	16.6	244,161	13.9	269,328	10.3	284,574	5.6	317,964	11.73	3	36,771	4
	Vermont	85,416	154,465	80.8	217,713	41.	235,764	8.2	280,652	19.	291,948	4.	314,120	7.59	3	32,927	4
	Massachusetts	378,717	423,245	11.7	472,040	11.5	523,287	10.9	610,408	16.6	737,699	20.8	994,499	34.81	11	*57,189	10
	Rhode Island	69,110	69,122	...	77,031	11.4	83,059	7.8	97,199	17.	108,830	11.9	147,544	35.57	2	*53,813	2
	Connecticut	238,141	251,002	5.4	262,042	4.3	275,202	5.	297,675	8.1	309,978	4.1	370,791	19.61	4	*89,598	4
		1,009,823	1,233,315	22.1	1,471,891	19.3	1,659,808	12.8	1,954,717	17.7	2,234,822	14.3	2,728,106	22.07			
Middle States.	New York	340,120	586,756	72.5	959,049	63.4	1,372,812	43.1	1,918,608	39.7	2,428,921	26.6	3,097,394	27.52	33	4,271	34
	New Jersey	184,139	211,949	15.1	245,555	15.9	277,575	13.	320,823	15.5	373,306	16.3	489,555	31.14	5	20,811	5
	Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	38.6	810,091	34.4	1,049,458	29.5	1,348,233	28.5	1,724,033	27.9	2,311,786	34.09	25	*62,242	24
	Delaware	59,096	64,273	8.7	72,674	13.	72,749	...	76,748	5.5	78,085	1.7	91,535	17.22	1	......	1
	Maryland	319,728	341,548	6.8	380,546	11.4	407,350	7.	447,040	9.7	470,019	5.1	583,035	24.04	6	*78,232	6
	Ohio	......	45,365	...	230,760	408.7	581,434	152.	937,903	61.3	1,519,467	62.	1,980,408	30.33	21	12,057	21
		1,337,456	1,852,256	38.49	2,698,675	45.69	3,761,378	39.37	5,049,355	34.24	6,593,831	30.58	8,553,713	29.72			
Coast Planting States.	South Carolina	249,073	345,591	38.7	415,115	20.1	502,741	18.1	581,185	15.6	594,398	2.3	668,507	12.46	5	45,858	7
	Georgia	82,548	162,101	96.4	252,433	55.1	340,987	35.1	516,823	51.2	691,392	33.8	905,999	31.03	8	3,478	8
	Florida	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	34,730	...	54,477	56.8	87,401	60.43	1	...	1
	Alabama	......	......	...	......	...	127,901	...	309,527	142.	590,756	90.8	771,671	30.62	7	*72,128	7
	Mississippi	......	8,850	...	40,352	356.	75,448	87.	136,621	81.	375,651	175.	606,555	61.46	5	13,940	4
	Louisiana	......	......	...	76,556	...	153,407	100.4	215,739	40.6	352,411	63.3	517,739	46.91	4	44,900	4
		331,621	516,542	55.76	784,456	51.86	1,200,484	53.03	1,794,625	49.49	2,659,085	48.16	3,557,872	33.80			
Central Slave States.	Virginia	748,308	880,200	17.6	974,622	10.7	1,065,379	9.3	1,211,405	13.7	1,239,797	2.3	1,421,661	14.66	13	14,14[illegible]	15
	North Carolina	393,751	478,103	21.3	555,500	16.2	638,829	15.	737,987	15.5	753,419	2.1	868,903	15.32	8	3,690	9
	Tennessee	35,791	105,602	200.	261,727	147.8	422,813	61.5	681,904	61.3	829,210	21.6	1,002,625	20.91	10	*63,261	11
	Kentucky	73,077	220,955	200.	406,511	83.1	564,317	38.8	687,917	21.9	779,828	13.3	982,405	25.98	10	*54,433	10
	Missouri	......	......	...	20,845	...	66,586	219.5	140,455	110.9	383,702	173.2	682,043	77.75	7	*84,688	5
	Arkansas	......	......	...	......	...	14,273	...	30,388	112.9	97,574	221.1	209,639	114.85	2	3,384	1
		1,250,927	1,684,860	34.68	2,219,205	31.71	2,772,197	24.91	3,490,056	25.89	4,083,530	17.	5,167,276	26.53			
N'th-western States.	Indiana	......	4,875	...	24,520	403.	147,178	500.2	343,031	133.	685,866	99.9	988,416	44.11	11	*51,106	10
	Illinois	......	......	...	12,282	...	55,211	349.5	157,445	185.2	476,183	202.4	851,470	78.81	9	7,891	7
	Michigan	......	......	...	4,762	...	8,896	86.8	31,639	255.6	212,267	570.9	397,654	87.33	4	22,730	3
	Wisconsin	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	30,945	...	305,191	890.48	3	23,998	3
	Iowa	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	43,112	...	192,214	345.84	2	4,752	2
		......	4,875	...	41,564	752.59	211,285	408.33	532,115	151.84	1,448,373	172.19	2,734,945	88.82			
	Texas	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	212,592	...	2	1,865	2
	*California	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	165,000	...	2		2
	District of Columbia	......	14,093	...	24,023	36.8	33,039	37.5	39,834	29.2	43,712	23.3	51,687	18.24			
Territories.	Minnesota	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	6,077	...			
	New Mexico	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	61,547	...		*Have the addition on account of the fractions.	
	Oregon	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	13,293	...			
	Utah	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	11,380	...			
	Seamen in U. S. service	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	5,318	...	6,100	...	......	...			
	Total	3,929,827	5,305,941	35.01	7,239,814	36.45	9,638,191	33.12	12,866,020	33.48	17,069,453	32.67	23,263,488	36.28	233		23.

Statement of Population by Classes decennially, from 1790 *to* 1850 *inclusive.*

Whites	3,172,464	4,304,489	35.7	5,862,004	36.2	7,866,569	34.19	10,532,060	33.95	14,189,705	34.71	19,630,738	38.28
Free colored	59,466	108,395	82.2	186,446	72.2	233,524	25.25	319,599	36.85	386,292	20.86	428,661	10.96
Slaves	697,897	893,057	27.9	1,191,364	33.4	1,538,098	29.1	2,009,043	30.61	2,487,356	23.8	3,204,089	28.81
Seamen in U. S. service	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	5,318†	...	6,100†	...	......	......
	3,929,827	5,305,941	...	7,239,814	...	9,638,191	...	12,866,020	...	17,069,453	...	23,263,488	......
Total Free	3,231,930	4,412,884	36.4	6,048,450	37.	8,100,093	33.92	10,856,977	34.03	14,582,097	34.31	20,059,399	37.56
Total colored population, free and slaves	757,363	1,001,452	32.2	1,377,810	37.6	1,771,622	28.58	2,328,642	31.44	2,873,648	23.4	3,632,750	26.41

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*The population of California is set down at 165,000 as an approximation to the real population, which may be essentially varied by complete returns. Should the returns vary from our estimate so far as to reduce the population of California 30,000, South Carolina will be entitled to a member additional, as being next above on the list of fractions. The official returns of California will *slightly* affect the calculation respecting the aggregate increase of the free population for the year 1850. Ratio of representation, 93,731.

† Added to white population.

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B—COTTON GOODS.

STATE.	No. estab-lishm'ts in operation.	Capital invested.	Bales cotton.	Tons coal.	Value of all raw material.	No. hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Value of entire products.	Yards sheeting, &c. &c.	Sundries.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine	12	$ 3,329,700	31,531	2,921	$ 1,573,110	780	2,959	$ 22,895	$ 35,973	$29 35	$12 15	$ 2,596,356	32,852,556	......
New Hampshire	44	10,950,500	83,026	7,679	4,839,429	2,911	9,211	75,713	124,131	26 00	13 47	8,830,619	113,106,247	149,700 lbs. yarn.
Vermont	9	202,500	2,243	......	114,415	94	147	1,460	1,861	15 53	12 65	196,100	1,651,000	53,050 "
Massachusetts	213	28,455,630	223,607	46,545	11,289,309	9,293	19,437	212,892	264,514	22 90	13 60	19,712,461	298,751,392	353,660 "
Rhode Island	158	6,675,000	50,713	13,116	3,484,579	4,959	5,916	92,282	76,656	18 60	12 95	6,447,120	96,725,612	1,902,980 lbs. thr'd & y'n.
Connecticut	128	4,219,100	39,483	2,866	2,500,062	2,708	3,478	51,679	41,060	19 08	11 80	4,257,522	51,780,700	950,000 lbs. yarn.
New York	86	4,176,920	37,778	1,539	1,985,973	2,632	3,688	48,244	35,699	18 32	9 68	3,591,989	44,901,475	2,180,600 "
New Jersey	21	1,483,500	14,437	4,467	666,645	616	1,096	11,078	10,487	17 98	9 56	1,109,524	8,122,580	2,000,000 "
Pennsylvania	208	4,528,925	44,162	24,189	3,152,530	3,564	4,099	63,642	40,656	17 85	9 91	5,322,262	45,746,790	5,308,561 "
Delaware	12	460,100	4,730	1,920	312,068	413	425	6,326	4,926	15 31	11 58	538,439	3,521,636	533,000 "
Maryland	24	2,236,000	23,325	2,212	1,165,579	1,008	2,014	15,546	19,108	15 42	9 48	2,120,504	27,883,923	46,000 "
Virginia	27	1,908,900	17,785	4,805	828,375	1,275	1,688	12,983	11,791	10 18	6 98	1,486,384	15,640,107	1,755,915 "
North Carolina	28	1,058,800	13,617	......	531,903	442	1,177	5,153	7,216	11 65	6 13	831,342	2,470,110	2,267,000 "
South Carolina	18	857,200	9,929	......	295,971	399	620	5,565	5,151	13 94	8 30	748,338	6,563,737	1,348,343 "
Georgia	35	1,736,156	20,230	1,000	900,419	873	1,399	12,725	10,352	14 57	7 39	2,135,044	7,209,292	4,198,351 "
Florida	...	80,000	600	......	30,000	28	67	900	335	32 14	5 00	49,920	624,000	......
Alabama	12	651,900	5,208	......	237,081	346	369	4,053	2,946	11 71	7 98	382,260	3,081,000	790,000 "
Mississippi	2	38,000	430	......	21,500	19	17	270	101	14 21	5 94	30,500	......	171,000 "
Louisiana	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Texas	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Arkansas	3	16,500	170	......	8,975	13	18	190	106	14 61	5 88	16,637	......	81,250 "
Tennessee	33	669,600	6,411	3,010	297,500	310	581	3,394	3,730	10 94	6 42	510,624	363,250	2,326,250 "
Kentucky	8	239,000	3,760	720	180,907	181	221	2,707	2,070	14 95	9 36	273,439	1,003,000	725,000 "
Ohio	8	297,000	4,270	2,152	237,060	132	269	2,191	2,534	16 59	9 42	394,700	280,000	433,000 "
Michigan	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indiana	2	43,000	675	300	28,220	38	57	495	386	13 02	6 77	44,200	......	300,000 "
Illinois	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Missouri	2	102,000	2,160	1,658	86,446	75	80	820	800	10 93	10 00	142,900	......	13,260 bales batting.
Iowa	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wisconsin	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
California	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dist. of Columbia	1	85,000	960	......	67,000	41	103	575	825	14 02	8 00	100,000	1,400,000	......
Total	1,094	$74,501,031	641,240	121,099	$34,835,056	33,150	59,136	$653,778	$703,414			$61,869,184	763,678,407	27,873,600 lbs. and bales.

C—WOOLLEN GOODS.

STATE.	No. estab-lishm'ts in operation.	Capital invested.	Pounds of wool used.	Tons of coal.	Value of all raw material.	No. hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Value of entire products.	Yards of cloth manufactured.	Sundries.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine	36	$ 467,600	1,438,434	...	$ 495,940	310	314	$ 6,998	$ 3,697	$22 57	$11 77	$ 753,300	1,023,020	1,200 lbs. yarn.
New Hampshire	61	2,437,700	3,604,103	3,600	1,267,329	926	1,201	21,177	17,451	22 86	14 53	2,127,745	9,712,840	165,200 "
Vermont	72	886,300	2,328,100	...	830,684	683	710	16,712	8,388	24 46	11 81	1,579,161	2,830,400	......
Massachusetts	119	9,089,342	22,229,952	15,400	8,671,671	6,167	4,963	141,533	70,581	22 95	14 22	12,770,565	25,865,658	749,550 "
Rhode Island	45	1,013,000	4,103,370	2,032	1,463,900	987	771	20,431	11,708	20 70	15 18	2,381,825	8,612,400	46,000 "
Connecticut	149	3,773,950	9,414,100	7,912	3,325,709	2,907	2,581	70,141	33,216	24 12	12 86	6,465,216	9,408,777	......
New York	249	4,459,370	12,538,786	...	3,838,292	4,262	2,412	85,147	28,377	19 97	11 76	7,030,604	7,924,252	261,700 "
New Jersey	41	494,274	1,510,289	1,889	548,367	411	487	10,367	4,192	25 22	8 60	1,164,446	771,100	350,000 "
Pennsylvania	380	3,005,064	7,560,379	10,777	3,282,718	3,490	2,236	67,138	23,279	19 23	10 41	5,321,866	10,099,234	1,941,621 "
Delaware	8	148,500	393,000	45	204,172	122	18	2,293	312	18 79	17 33	251,010	152,000	......
Maryland	38	244,000	430,300	100	165,568	262	100	4,875	1,189	18 60	11 89	295,140	373,100	......
Virginia	121	392,640	1,554,110	357	488,899	478	190	8,688	1,883	18 17	9 91	841,013	2,037,025	398,705 "
North Carolina	1	18,000	30,000	...	13,950	15	15	270	105	18 00	7 00	23,750	34,000	......
South Carolina	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Georgia	3	68,000	153,816	...	30,392	40	38	1,099	536	27 47	14 10	88,750	340,660	......
Florida	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alabama	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mississippi	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Louisiana	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Texas	1	8,000	30,000	...	10,000	4	4	80	80	20 00	20 00	15,000	14,000	4,000 blankets.
Arkansas	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tennessee	4	10,900	6,200	...	1,675	15	2	265	12	17 66	6 00	6,310	......	2,220 hats.
Kentucky	25	249,820	673,900	...	205,287	256	62	3,919	689	15 30	11 11	318,819	878,034	......
Ohio	130	870,220	1,657,726	2,110	578,423	903	298	18,191	3,250	20 14	10 90	1,111,027	1,374,087	65,000 lbs. yarn.
Michigan	15	94,000	162,250	...	43,402	78	51	1,689	585	21 65	11 47	90,242	141,570	......
Indiana	33	171,545	413,350	90	120,486	189	57	4,122	630	21 81	11 05	205,802	235,500	104,000 "
Illinois	16	154,500	396,964	987	115,367	124	54	2,728	676	22 00	12 52	206,572	306,995	137,000 "
Missouri	1	20,000	80,000	1,071	16,000	15	10	480	65	32 00	6 50	56,000	12,000	6,000 prs. blankets.
Iowa	1	10,000	14,500	...	3,500	7	......	78	......	11 14	......	13,000	14,000	......
Wisconsin	9	31,225	134,200	...	32,630	25	......	562	......	22 48	......	87,992	36,000	74,350 lbs. yarn.
California	...	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dist. of Columbia	1	700	5,000	...	1,630	2	......	60	......	30 00	......	2,400	10,000	......
Total	1,559	$28,118,650	70,862,829	46,370	$25,755,988	22,678	16,574	$489,039	$210,901			$43,207,555	82,206,652	4,294,326 lbs. yarn.

D—PIG IRON.

STATE.	No. estab-lishm'ts in operation.	Capital invested.	Tons ore used.	Tons mineral coal.	Bushels coke and charcoal.	Value raw material, fuel, &c.	No. of hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Tons of pig iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
							Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.			
Maine	1	$214,000	2,907	......	213,970	$14,939	71	...	$1,562	$...	$22 00	$ ...	1,484	$	$36,616
New Hampshire	1	2,000	500	......	50,000	4,900	10	...	180	...	18 00	...	200	......	6,000
Vermont	3	62,500	7,676	150	326,437	40,175	100	...	2,208	...	22 08	...	3,200	......	68,000
Massachusetts	6	469,000	27,909	......	1,855,000	185,741	263	...	7,238	...	27 52	...	12,287	......	295,123
Rhode Island	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Connecticut	13	225,600	35,450	......	2,870,000	289,225	148	...	3,967	...	26 80	...	13,420	20,000	415,600
New York	18	605,000	46,385	20	3,000,074	321,027	505	...	12,625	...	25 00	...	23,022	12,800	597,920
New Jersey	10	967,000	51,266	20,865	1,621,000	332,707	600	...	12,720	...	21 20	...	24,031	......	560,544
Pennsylvania	180	8,570,425	877,283	316,060	27,505,186	3,732,427	9,285	9	201,039	46	21 65	5 11	285,702	40,000	6,071,513
Delaware	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Maryland	18	1,420,000	99,866	14,088	3,707,500	560,725	1,370	...	27,595	...	20 14	...	43,641	96,000	1,056,400
Virginia	29	513,800	67,319	39,982	1,311,000	158,307	1,115	14	14,232	96	12 76	6 86	22,163	......	521,924
North Carolina	2	25,000	900	......	150,000	27,900	26	5	208	22	8 00	4 40	400	......	12,500
South Carolina	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Georgia	3	26,000	5,189	......	430,000	25,840	135	3	2,355	15	17 44	5 00	900	28,000	57,300
Florida	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Alabama	3	11,000	1,838	......	145,000	6,770	40	...	700	...	17 50	...	522	5,000	22,500
Mississippi	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Louisiana	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Texas	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Arkansas	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Tennessee	23	1,021,400	88,810	177,167	160,000	254,900	1,713	109	21,958	558	12 81	5 11	30,420	41,900	676,100
Kentucky	21	924,700	72,010	......	4,576,269	260,152	1,845	10	37,335	47	20 23	4 70	24,245	10,000	604,037
Ohio	35	1,503,000	140,610	21,730	5,428,800	630,037	2,415	...	59,129	...	24 48	...	52,658	......	1,255,850
Michigan	1	15,000	2,700	......	185,000	14,000	25	...	875	...	35 00	...	660	6,000	21,000
Indiana	2	72,000	5,200	......	310,000	24,400	88	...	2,290	...	26 00	...	1,850	......	58,000
Illinois	2	65,000	5,500	......	170,000	15,500	150	...	3,310	...	22 06	...	2,700	......	70,200
Missouri	5	619,000	37,000	55,180	......	97,367	334	...	8,112	...	24 28	...	19,250	......	314,600
Iowa	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Wisconsin	1	15,000	3,000	......	150,000	8,250	60	...	1,800	...	30 00	...	1,000	......	27,000
California	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
District of Columbia	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Total	377	$17,346,425	1,579,309	645,242	54,165,236	$7,005,289	20,298	150	$421,435	$784			564,755	$259,700	$12,748,777

Nach dem Census v. 1850
Unter den Weißen 19.630.738
also 12,2 p.C. unter d
961.719 Ausländer : 6
in den Nordöstlich Staat u
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14382

von der Bevölkerung der V. Staaten
von 2.210.828 Eingewanderten
ihnen nur fast die Hälfte, nämlich
es ist interessant zu ersehen, daß die

verhältnißmäßig viel Eingewanderte sind also im Westen, aber doch weniger
[illegible] werden. — In Missouri, Illinois, Ohio u. Iowa, Michig
wandert, in Indiana 1 in 17, in Wisconsin 1 in 3

Weiße	19.630738
freie farbige	428661
Sklaven	3.204089
Summa	23.263488

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MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

~~ganze bevölkerung~~
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1.906.000 (1 : 7) — 13.406.000

Sklavenstaat

321.000 (1 : 19) — 6.224.000

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– had to get a carriage –
here. My child's cough is
be — Truly Yours
Benj.n A. Soulard.

14384

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cm copyright reserved
MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

E—CASTINGS.

State.	No. establishm'ts in operation.	Capital invested.	Tons pig iron.	Tons old metal.	Tons of ore.	Tons mineral coal.	Bushels coke and charcoal.	Value raw material, fuel, &c.	No. of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons castings made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
									Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.			
Maine	25	$ 150,100	3,591	245	...	1,319	14,000	$ 112,570	243	1	$29 00	$5 00	3,691	$	$ 265,000
New Hampshire	26	232,700	5,673	500	...	1,680	20,500	177,060	374	...	33 05	...	5,764	27,700	371,710
Vermont	26	290,720	5,279	274	...	1,066	198,400	160,603	381	...	28 27	...	5,000	87,770	460,831
Massachusetts	68	1,499,050	31,134	3,361	...	12,401	3,500	1,057,904	1,596	...	30 90	...	32,074	......	2,235,635
Rhode Island	20	428,800	8,918	......	...	4,670	4,000	258,267	800	...	29 63	...	8,558	119,500	728,705
Connecticut	60	580,800	11,396	337	...	7,592	30,600	351,369	942	7	27 02	8 00	11,210	70,000	981,400
New York	323	4,622,482	108,945	3,212	...	22,755	181,190	2,393,768	5,925	...	27 49	...	104,588	......	5,921,980
New Jersey	45	593,250	10,666	350	...	5,444	175,800	301,048	803	...	24 09	...	10,259	......	686,430
Pennsylvania	320	3,422,924	69,501	819	...	49,228	276,855	2,372,467	4,782	1	27 55	6 00	57,810	661,160	5,354,881
Delaware	13	373,500	4,440	......	...	4,967	......	153,852	250	...	23 36	...	3,630	55,000	267,462
Maryland	16	359,100	7,220	......	...	5,000	30,000	259,190	761	...	27 50	...	6,244	80,000	685,000
Virginia	54	471,160	7,114	205	...	7,878	71,600	297,014	810	9	19 91	9 44	5,577	......	674,416
North Carolina	5	11,500	192	......	...	......	6,375	8,341	15	...	23 46	...	172	......	12,867
South Carolina	6	185,700	169	......	2,800	......	405,560	29,128	153	2	13 59	4 00	1,286	......	87,683
Georgia	4	35,000	440	......	...	100	9,800	11,950	39	...	27 43	...	415	......	46,200
Florida	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Alabama	10	216,625	2,348	......	...	......	31,300	102,085	212	...	30 05	...	1,915	......	271,126
Mississippi	8	100,000	1,197	......	...	248	92,000	50,370	112	...	37 91	...	924	2,800	117,400
Louisiana	8	255,000	1,660	......	...	3,205	......	75,300	347	...	35 60	...	1,570	4,000	312,500
Texas	2	16,000	250	......	...	250	......	8,400	35	...	43 43	...	200	15,000	55,000
Arkansas	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Tennessee	16	139,500	1,682	......	5,050	24,690	13,200	90,035	261	8	17 96	4 50	3,384	......	264,325
Kentucky	20	502,200	9,731	......	...	2,649	432,750	295,533	558	20	24 89	4 15	5,888	......	744,316
Ohio	183	2,063,650	37,555	1,843	2,000	30,006	355,120	1,199,790	2,758	...	27 32	...	37,399	208,700	3,069,350
Michigan	63	195,450	2,494	......	...	901	16,200	91,865	337	...	28 68	...	2,070	25,616	279,697
Indiana	14	82,900	1,968	5	...	132	29,600	66,918	143	...	25 74	...	1,757	......	149,430
Illinois	29	260,400	4,818	50	...	1,412	12,500	172,330	332	...	28 50	...	4,160	89,250	441,185
Missouri	6	187,000	5,100	200	...	2,598	......	133,114	297	...	19 63	...	5,200	......	336,495
Iowa	3	5,500	81	......	...	......	200	2,524	17	...	32 35	...	71	2,600	8,500
Wisconsin	15	116,350	1,371	15	...	595	2,700	86,930	228	...	26 73	...	1,342	64,025	216,195
California	1	5,000	75	......	...	25	......	8,530	3	...	23 33	...	75	......	20,740
District of Columbia	2	14,000	545	......	...	80	......	18,100	27	...	27 05	...	512	11,000	41,696
Total	1,391	$17,416,361	345,553	11,416	9,850	190,891	2,413,750	$10,346,355	23,541	48			322,745	$1,524,121	$25,108,155

F—WROUGHT IRON.

State.	No. establishm'ts in operation.	Capital invested.	Tons pig metal.	Tons blooms used.	Tons ore used.	Tons mineral coal.	Bushels coke and charcoal.	Value raw material used.	No. of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons of wrought iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
									Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.			
Maine	...	$	......	......	......	......	......	$	......	...	$	$ ...	......	$	$ ......
New Hampshire	2	4,000	145	......	......	......	50,000	5,600	6	...	32 00	...	110	......	10,400
Vermont	8	62,700	750	525	2,625	......	337,000	66,194	57	...	31 05	...	2,045	......	163,986
Massachusetts	6	610,300	7,030	......	......	11,022	78,500	221,194	260	...	22 50	...	6,720	......	428,320
Rhode Island	1	208,000	3,000	......	......	6,000	......	111,750	220	...	26 00	...	2,650	......	222,400
Connecticut	18	529,500	7,081	1,644	......	5,062	783,600	358,780	374	...	31 59	...	6,325	5,000	667,560
New York	60	1,131,300	8,530	......	44,642	13,908	5,554,150	838,314	1,037	...	26 00	...	13,636	195,000	1,423,968
New Jersey	53	1,016,843	10,430	......	14,549	4,507	1,994,180	320,950	593	...	27 78	...	8,162	......	629,273
Pennsylvania	131	7,620,066	163,702	20,405	......	325,967	3,939,998	5,488,391	6,764	7	27 68	7 50	182,506	219,500	8,902,907
Delaware	2	15,000	510	60	......	......	228,000	19,500	50	...	24 19	...	550	......	55,000
Maryland	17	780,650	10,172	3,389	......	10,455	246,000	439,511	568	...	23 33	...	10,000	......	771,431
Virginia	39	791,211	17,296	2,500	......	66,515	103,000	591,448	1,295	...	23 62	...	15,328	......	1,254,995
North Carolina	19	103,000	......	......	4,650	......	357,900	28,114	173	14	10 37	5 28	850	......	66,980
South Carolina	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Georgia	3	9,200	100	......	......	......	76,600	5,986	26	1	11 35	5 00	90	......	15,384
Florida	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Alabama	1	2,500	120	......	......	......	30,000	3,000	14	...	20 00	...	100	......	7,500
Mississippi	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Louisiana	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Texas	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Arkansas	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Tennessee	42	755,050	11,696	325	9,151	62,038	......	385,616	731	55	15 20	5 00	10,348	38,800	670,618
Kentucky	4	176,000	2,000	1,600	......	......	280,000	180,800	183	...	32 06	...	3,070	......	299,700
Ohio	11	620,800	13,675	2,900	......	22,755	466,900	604,493	708	...	33 61	...	14,416	......	1,076,192
Michigan	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Indiana	3	17,000	50	......	3,150	......	85,000	4,425	22	2	27 45	4 00	175	......	11,760
Illinois	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Missouri	2	42,100	1,204	......	......	9,834	......	24,509	101	...	30 00	...	963	......	68,700
Iowa	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Wisconsin	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
California	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
District of Columbia	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......
Total	422	$14,495,220	251,491	33,344	78,787	538,063	14,510,828	$9,698,109	13,178	79			278,044	$458,300	$16,747,074

G—MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

State.	Capital invested.	Quantities and kinds of Grain, &c., consumed.							Hands employed.	Quantities of Liquors produced.		
		Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Corn.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Apples.	Hogsheads of Molasses.	Tons of Hops.		Barrels of Ale, &c.	Gallons of Whiskey and high Wines.	Gallons of Rum.
Maine	$ 17,000	......	......	......	......	......	2,000	......	5	......	......	220,000
Vermont	7,000	2,500	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	800	......	......
Massachusetts	457,500	80,000	19,400	26,600	......	......	35,130	29	131	25,800	120,000	3,786,000
Rhode Island	17,000	12,500	......	......	......	......	......	6	9	3,900	......	......
Connecticut	15,500	......	20,000	20,000	......	......	10	2	20	......	130,000	1,200
New York	2,585,900	2,062,250	1,647,266	909,067	6,707	60,940	24,500	581	1,380	644,700	9,231,700	2,488,800
New Jersey	409,655	103,700	254,000	58,400	......	409,700	......	42	197	34,750	1,250,530	......
Pennsylvania	1,719,960	550,105	1,483,555	517,180	24,700	51,200	10	263	911	189,581	6,548,810	1,500
Maryland	247,100	76,900	166,100	54,300	460	......	......	25	126	26,380	787,400	......
Virginia	100,915	20,000	250,700	62,680	450	......	......	14	123	5,500	879,440	......
North Carolina	21,930	......	64,650	4,700	......	......	......	......	75	......	153,030	......
South Carolina	3,475	......	18,100	......	......	......	......	......	33	......	43,900	......
Georgia	7,150	......	20,150	2,500	1,500	......	......	......	15	......	60,450	......
Alabama	500	......	......	......	......	......	25	......	2	......	......	3,000
Louisiana	8,500	10,000	......	......	......	......	......	10	8	3,000	......	......
Kentucky	168,895	65,650	551,350	30,520	......	5,000	......	18	274	19,500	1,491,745	......
Tennessee	66,125	3,000	258,400	5,480	......	......	......	......	159	......	657,000	......
Missouri	298,900	124,440	309,200	24,900	......	......	......	31	179	44,850	939,400	......
Ohio	1,262,974	330,950	3,588,140	281,750	19,500	......	......	178	1,033	96,943	11,865,150	......
Indiana	334,950	118,150	1,417,900	48,700	1,000	......	......	18	287	11,005	4,639,900	......
Illinois	303,400	98,000	703,500	48,700	2,200	......	......	30	274	27,925	2,315,000	......
Michigan	139,425	32,030	212,300	19,150	......	......	......	16	98	10,320	690,900	......
Iowa	19,500	......	51,150	7,200	......	......	......	......	19	......	160,600	......
Wisconsin	98,700	91,020	29,900	9,200	......	......	......	28	98	31,320	127,000	......
New Mexico	7,300	......	2,000	12,900	......	......	......	......	21	......	42,000	......
Utah	3,000	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	300	......	......
District of Columbia	12,000	5,000	......	......	......	......	......	2	5	1,350	......	......
Total	$8,334,254	3,787,195	11,067,761	2,143,927	56,517	526,840	61,675	1,294	5,487	1,177,924	42,133,955	6,500,500

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4. In the account of its progress in population, from the First to the Seventh Census, inclusive, with tables of population, to make which correctly it has been necessary to refer to the original returns of the census twenty and thirty years back, a reliance could not be placed on the figures officially given in the printed work.

5. In the review of its character for the health and longevity of its inhabitants, on account of the prevailing diseases and rates of mortality, with full tables, presenting a perfect history of the statistics of disease and mortality, and calculations of the value of life among the several classes.

6. In the number of new subjects embraced in the statistical details and in the manner of classification, so as to admit of extracting all the essential facts respecting the raw materials of each variety of manufactures, together with other features in which the statist will perceive variations from any previous census.

Allusion is not made to these things with a view to represent their advantages, or as predicating any argument for their adoption. The plan, with all the disadvantages which must result from the sudden formation of a department for its execution, is the result of much study and reflection, and, it is thought, will prove useful. Should the work be found to possess real value, the result must be attributed mainly to the abundant materials collected, and the zeal and intelligence of the persons employed thereon; some of whom are men whose ability should secure a better remuneration, which, it is hoped, Congress will be willing to accord. If, however, the general plan shall be considered faulty, or by its imperfect execution be deemed unworthy of adoption, it will have been well thus to bring it to the test, that it may be condemned.

The work, of course, has not been submitted to the public for its judgment; but where opinions have been at all expressed by those deemed good authority, on the propriety of our classifications, they have been invariably favorable. Some such have found their way into the public documents. In the thirty-second annual report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made to the Legislature of that State, the following language occurs, with respect to our designed classification, of such portions of the work as interested particularly the directors of that institution: “Such a list will furnish valuable materials, “never possessed to any extent before, for solving many “highly interesting statistical questions; and its publica- “tion is looked for with much interest. We shall endeavor, “in our next annual report, to set forth the results of a “careful analysis of the census returns, respecting the deaf “and dumb.”

So far as the judgment of the public press is concerned, its expression has been much more favorable than could be wished, with its imperfect knowledge of the plan, as expectations may thereby be raised which the results will not justify. None of the information, as imparted in the volume of statistics, has been promulgated, it being considered indelicate to make known to the world information due first to the head of the Department, and through him to Congress; and it would not be decorous to forestall the dispassionate judgment of either.

It has seemed to me that a work, the expense of which is shared by the whole community, should be arranged, as far as possible, for general utility, and not a compilation of mere columns of figures, interesting only to the man of science, for legislative purposes or for reference, but should be so adapted that while it will furnish practical information to the statesman and philosopher, and useful data to the legislator, it will contain, also, matters interesting to every portion of the community, furnished somewhat in advance of those deductions from analytical investigations made years after its publication. To this end, if supported by the favorable opinion of Congress, it will be made to evolve all of instruction which zealous efforts, though limited ability, are capable of eliciting from the facts within such period of time as it must be accomplished without retarding its publication.

It may be contended by some that the Gazetteers furnish most of the information we include. To such it may be replied, that whilst these publications possess great value, and are all replete with instruction, many present but a reprint of former editions, with the title-page changed to suit the date, and a few unimportant alterations in other respects. Others may contend that the plan presented takes within its scope subjects not legitimately embraced within that of statistics. Such an opinion might be maintained by forming conclusions from our previous publications; but they are, however, at variance with the best authority on this subject. The definition of “statistics,” as given by one author, consists in “such a description of a country, or any part, as gives the present or actual state thereof.” But as it is only by a thorough knowledge of the present state of the country and its inhabitants, with their customs, habits, morals, health, and manners of life, that we can form an accurate estimate of the condition of the people, so to enjoy the knowledge necessary for the amelioration of their circumstances, or improve their condition, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance, and study their past history, and trace it to its first beginnings, as we survey a river to its source to acquire a knowledge of its geography or of the permanent character of its supplies.

The term “census” applies more particularly to wealth and possessions than to numbers. It was so understood by the Romans, who first used the term. Livy, in his first book of the History of Rome, chap. 42, speaking of Servius Tullius, says:

“He then entered on the improvement of the civil polity “of the utmost importance, for he instituted the census—an “ordinance of the most salutary consequence in our em- “pire, that was to rise to such a pitch of greatness, and ac- “cording to which the several contributions in peace and “war were to be discharged, not by every person indiscrimi- “nately, as formerly, but according to the proportion of their “several properties.”

And after describing the contributions required in proportion to the wealth of individuals, who appeared on a certain day every year, each in his own century, and gave in the amount of his property, he continues: “In all these instances, the burden was taken from off the poor, and laid on the rich.”

The census was completed with great ceremonies and offering of sacrifices, termed closing the lustrum. In his fourth book, he speaks of a “survey” under the census, and a description of all the lands and houses, and the entire revenue of the Roman people. (B. C. 440.) In the twelfth book, it is stated that “The senate then received the survey of twelve colonies, presented by the censors of those colonies.” Tacitus mentions that Augustus wrote with his own hand an exact account of his dominions, which is termed a “census.” Although the term “census” in our Constitution is limited to, and contemplates a bare “enumeration” of inhabitants, such construction does not apply to the act of Congress, under which this office is organized, “An act for taking the Seventh and subsequent Censuses,” &c., the body of the act referring to the collection of statistics. But it is, perhaps, unnecessary to go back to antiquity for the meaning of the term census, or that of statistics, when we have such good modern authority not only as to the meaning of the terms, but the practical carrying into effect what the most distinguished statists understand to be comprised within their meaning. The term “statistics” originated in England, with Sir John Sinclair, with respect to which, in the twentieth volume of his Statistical Account of Scotland, he remarks: “Many people were at “first surprised at my using the new words, statistics and “statistical. The idea I annex to the term is an inquiry “into the state of a country for the purpose of ascertaining “the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants, and “the means of its future improvement.” With such an understanding of the term, he applied the title “Statistical Account” to a work, perhaps, of the greatest magnitude, importance, and public utility ever attempted by one individual, devoted to a perfect history of Scotland. Among almost numberless other features, the Statistical Account of Scotland contains the ancient and modern names of each parish, its history, extent, the nature of the soil and surface, extent and description of seacoast, lakes, rivers, islands, hills, rocks, caves, and woods, the climate, diseases, longevity, state of the church, manse, and glebe, the minerals, mineral springs, eminent men, antiquities, parochial records, with an account of the manners, habits, and customs of the people.

The collection of the materials occupied seven years and seven months, and their compilation engaged the attention of nine hundred learned men, and fill twenty volumes. Its publication led to a Parliamentary survey of England and Wales on somewhat similar principles. “If similar sur- “veys,” remarked the founder of British statistics, “were “instituted in the other kingdoms of Europe, it might be the “means of establishing on sure foundations the principles “of that most important of all sciences, viz. political or “statistical philosophy—the science which, in preference to “any other, ought to be held in reverence. No science (he “continues) can furnish to any mind capable of receiving “useful information, so much real entertainment; none can “yield such important hints for the improvement of agri- “culture, for the extension of our commercial industry, for “regulating the conduct of individuals, or for extending the “prosperity of the State; none can tend so much to pro- “mote the general happiness of the species.”

The example of all enlightened Europe sustains the views of Sinclair, although falling far, very far, behind him in the extent embraced within their periodical statistics.

McCulloch, in the introductory chapter to the last edition of “Smith's Wealth of Nations,” uses the following language: “To arrive at a true knowledge of the laws “which regulate the production, distribution, and consump- “tion of national wealth, we must draw our materials from “a very wide surface, study man in every different situa- “tion—resort to the history of society, arts, commerce, and “government; to the works of philosophers and travellers; “to every thing, in short, fitted to throw light on the progress “of opulence and civilization. We should mark the suc- “cessive changes which have taken place in the fortunes “and condition of the different ranks and orders of men in “our own country and in others; should trace the rise, pro- “gress, and decline of population and industry; and, above “all, should analyze and compare the influence of different “institutions and regulations, and carefully discriminate “the various circumstances wherein advancing and declin- “ing societies differ from each other. These investigations “are so very complex and difficult, that it is not possible, “perhaps, always to arrive at a right conclusion. But, “though they may not be quite free from error, they are “sufficient, when made with the requisite care and atten- “tion, to unfold the principal sources of national opulence “and refinement, and of poverty and degradation; and “however defective, they furnish the only available means “for satisfactorily solving the various problems in the science ‘of wealth, and for devising a scheme of public administra- “tion, fitted to insure the advancement of nations in the “career of improvement.”

The commissioners for the census of Ireland, in 1841, in the introduction to the census of that country, which comprises a folio of nearly 1,000 pages, and was published in 1843, use the following very appropriate language: “We feel, in fact, that a census ought to be a social survey, not a bare enumeration.”

In connection with the population of England, they have published many large folio volumes, containing maps of all the counties and boroughs in the kingdom. In other portions of Europe, the same expanded view is taken of what should constitute a statistical work.

The European statistical publications, in point of execution, far exceed our own, which have heretofore been most inconvenient and unwieldy volumes. The only volumes in its possession, which the shelves of the royal library of Belgium are not adapted to hold, are those of our last census, which have occupied a place on the floor beneath the shelves, for several years. The inconvenient shape of these volumes has led to their destruction, and almost entire extermination. Their extreme rarity, at this time, leads me to believe that they have, in many instances, unfortunately, been used as so much waste paper, not esteemed worth the room they occupied.

These explanations are deemed necessary only for information relating to the views of contemporaneous nations, and not as an apology for what is deemed correct and proper.

Our materials are more varied and of better character than any nation has ever possessed; and shall it be said that, insensible of their value, we have not known how to render them useful? Respectfully submitted,

J. C. G. KENNEDY.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Population of the United States, and Representation in Thirty-third Congress.

STATE.	Whites.	Free colored.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Total population.	Representative population.	Representatives of each State.	
							No.	Fractions.
Maine	581,863	1,325	583,188	......	583,188	583,188	6	20,802
New Hampshire	317,489	475	317,964	......	317,964	317,964	3	36,771
Vermont	313,411	709	314,120	......	314,120	314,120	3	32,927
Massachusetts	985,704	8,795	994,499	......	994,499	994,499	11	*57,189
Rhode Island	144,000	3,544	147,544	......	147,544	147,544	2	*53,813
Connecticut	363,305	7,486	370,791	......	370,791	370,791	4	*89,598
New York	3,049,457	47,937	3,097,394	......	3,097,394	3,097,394	33	4,271
Pennsylvania	2,258,463	53,323	2,311,786	......	2,311,786	2,311,786	25	*62,242
Ohio	1,956,108	24,300	1,980,408	......	1,980,408	1,980,408	21	12,057
Indiana	977,628	10,788	988,416	......	988,416	988,416	11	*51,106
Illinois	846,104	5,366	851,470	......	851,470	851,470	9	7,891
Michigan	395,097	2,557	397,654	......	397,654	397,654	4	22,730
Wisconsin	304,565	626	305,191	......	305,191	305,191	3	23,998
Iowa	191,879	335	192,214	......	192,214	192,214	2	4,752
California (estimated)	163,200	1,800	165,000	......	165,000	165,000	2	......
New Jersey	466,240	23,093	489,333	*222	489,555	489,466	5	20,811
Delaware	71,289	17,957	89,246	2,289	91,535	90,619	1	......
Maryland	418,590	74,077	492,667	90,368	583,035	546,887	6	*78,232
Virginia	895,304	53,829	949,133	472,528	1,421,661	1,232,649	13	14,146
North Carolina	553,295	27,196	580,491	288,412	868,903	753,538	8	3,690
South Carolina	274,623	8,900	283,523	384,984	668,507	514,513	5	45,858
Georgia	521,438	2,880	524,318	381,681	905,999	753,326	8	3,478
Alabama	426,507	2,272	428,779	342,892	771,671	634,514	7	*72,128
Mississippi	295,758	899	296,657	309,898	606,555	482,595	5	13,940
Louisiana	255,416	17,537	272,953	244,786	517,739	419,824	4	44,900
Tennessee	756,893	6,271	763,164	239,461	1,002,625	906,840	10	*63,261
Kentucky	761,688	9,736	771,424	210,981	982,405	898,012	10	*54,433
Missouri	592,077	2,544	594,621	87,422	682,043	647,074	7	*84,688
Arkansas	162,068	589	162,657	46,982	209,639	190,846	2	3,384
Florida	47,167	925	48,092	39,309	87,401	71,667	1	......
Texas	154,100	331	154,431	58,161	212,592	189,327	2	1,865
District of Columbia	38,027	9,973	48,000	3,687	51,687			
Utah (Territory)	11,330	24	11,354	26	11,380			
Minnesota (Territory)	6,038	39	6,077	......	6,077			
New Mexico (Territory)	61,530	17	61,547	......	61,547			
Oregon (Territory)	13,087	206	13,293	......	13,293			
Aggregate population of the United States	19,630,738	428,661	20,059,399	3,204,489	23,263,488			

* Have the addition on account of the fractions.

* “Apprentices” by the “act to abolish slavery,” passed 18th April, 1846.

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